

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

The changes in the following paragraphs from their immediate prior version are shown with ~~striketrough~~ or [[double brackets]] for deleted matter and underlines for added information.

Please replace Paragraph [0037] of US 2008/0255382 A1 (originally the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 29, and ending on page 10, line 27, of WO 2005/069998 A2), with the following paragraph:

[0037] Alkyl groups having two or more carbons may optionally contain 1 or more sites of unsaturation, the groups being known as alkenyl groups or radicals and alkynyl groups or radicals. Alkenyl groups are analogous to alkyl groups which are saturated, but have at least one double bond (two adjacent sp^2 carbon atoms). Depending on the placement of a double bond and substituents, if any, the geometry of the double bond may be *trans* (E), or *cis* (Z). Similarly, alkynyl groups have at least one triple bond (two adjacent sp carbon atoms). Unsaturated alkenyl or alkynyl groups may have one or more double or triple bonds, respectively, or a mixture thereof. Like alkyl groups, unsaturated groups may be straight chain or branched. Examples of alkenyls include vinyl, allyl, 2-methyl-2-propenyl, *cis*-2-butenyl, *trans*-2-butenyl, and acetyl, propene, 1-butene, 2-butene, 2-methylpropene, 1-pentene, 2-pentene, 2-methyl-1-butene, 2-methyl-2-butene, 3-methyl-1-butene, 1-hexene, 2-hexene, 3-hexene, 2,3-dimethyl-1-butene, 2,3-dimethyl-2-butene, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butene, 2-dimethyl-2-butene, 2-ethyl-1-butene, 2-methyl-1-pentene, 2-methyl-2-pentene, 3-methyl-1-pentene, 3-methyl-2-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 4-methyl-2-pentene, 1-heptene, 2-heptene, 3-heptene, 3,4-dimethyl-2-pentene, 4,4-dimethyl-2-pentene, 3-methyl-2-hexene, 3-methyl-3-hexene, 4-methyl-2-hexene, 2,3-dimethyl-1-pentene, 2,3-dimethyl-2-pentene, 2,4-dimethyl-1-pentene, 2,4-dimethyl-2-pentene, 3,3-dimethyl-1-pentene, 3,4-dimethyl-1-pentene, 4,4-dimethyl-1-pentene, 4,4-dimethyl-2-pentene, 3-ethyl-1-pentene, 3-ethyl-2-pentene, 2-methyl-1-hexene, 2-methyl-2-hexene, 3-methyl-1-hexene, 4-methyl-1-hexene, 5-methyl-1-hexene, 2,3,3-trimethyl-1-butene, 1-octene, 2-octene, 3-octene, 4-

octene, 2,2-dimethyl-3-hexene, 2,3-dimethyl-2-hexene, 2,3-dimethyl-3-hexene, 3-ethyl-2-methyl-1-pentene, 3-ethyl-2-methyl-pent-2-ene, 2-isopropyl-1-pentene, 2-methyl-1-heptene, 2-methyl-2-heptene, 4-methyl-2-heptene, 2,3,4-trimethyl-2-pentene, 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene, 2,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene, 3,4,4-trimethyl-2-pentene, 1-nonene, 2-nonene, 3-nonene, 4-nonene, 2,2-dimethyl-3-heptene, 3,5,5-trimethyl-1-hexene, 1-decene, 4-decene, 5-decene, 3,7-dimethyl-1-octene, 2-methyl-1-nonene, 1-undecene, trisisobutylene, 2,2,4,6,6-pentamethyl-3-heptene, 1-dodecene, 2-methyl-1-undecene, 1-tridecene, 1,1-dineopentylethylene, 1-tetradecene, 7-tetradecene, 1-pentadecene, 1-hexadecene, 1-heptadecene, 8-heptadecene, 1-octadecene, 1-nonadecene, 1-eicosene, 9-heneicosene, 1-docosene and the like.

Please replace Paragraph [0042] of US 2008/0255382 A1, with the following paragraph:¹

[0042] The term “~~cycloallyl~~” “cycloalkyl” as used herein means a monocyclic or polycyclic hydrocarbonyl group. Illustrative examples of a cycloalkyl group or radical include cyclopropyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclodecyl, cyclobutyl, adamantyl, norpinanyl, decalanyl, norbornyl, cyclohexyl, and cyclopentyl. Cycloalkyl groups may be unsubstituted or substituted. Also included are rings in which 1 to 3 heteroatoms replace carbons. Such groups are termed “heterocyclyl”, which means a cycloalkyl group also bearing at least one heteroatom selected from O, S, or N, examples being oxiranyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidyl, tetrahydropyran, and morpholine.

¹ Applicant notes that the correct term “cycloalkyl” appeared in Applicant’s PCT publication, WO 2005/069998 A2, but the corresponding U.S. Patent Publication (US 2008/0255382 A1) contained a typographical error when it was published.